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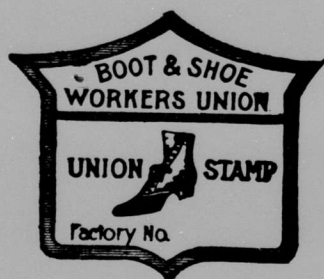
LEADING ARTICLES—November 26, 1915.

CONVENTION CLOSES.  
LAND MONOPOLY IN CITIES.  
ENTER ANDREW CARNEGIE—PATRIOT.  
CROZIER'S EFFICIENCY BUG.  
MIGRATORY WORKERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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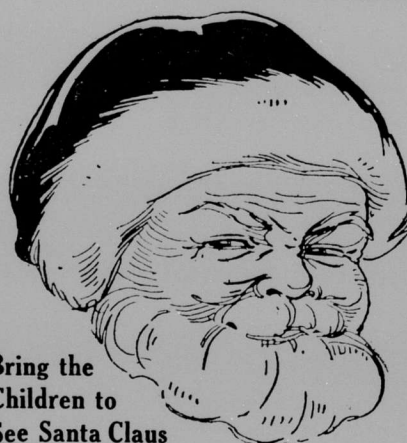
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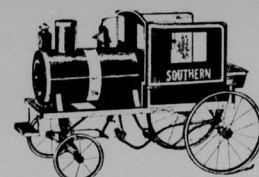
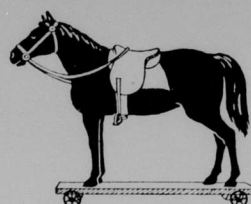


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## Convention Closes

It was a tired and hungry lot of delegates that slowly trudged out of Eagles' Hall last Monday night at 8:30 after a session lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning, with but thirty minutes recess for lunch.

The numerous jurisdictional disputes occupied about two full days of the convention, many heated discussions being indulged in by the representatives of the different organizations. The most vigorously contested of these disputes was that between the sheet metal workers and the carpenters, the former winning the decision. During the discussion the sheet metal workers distributed samples of material used in the work claimed by the carpenters and sheet metal workers.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been ordered to refrain from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

The convention rejected a resolution instructing the American Federation of Labor to investigate the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its alleged failure to organize "outside men" employed by public service corporations. Following the rejection of the resolution Delegate Smith of the Portland Labor Council announced that a convention of electrical workers of the Pacific Coast would be held in San Francisco in January and suggested it would be advisable for the International Union and the American Federation of Labor to be represented. He denied that there was any idea of starting a secession movement.

The convention decided that federal unions shall be permitted to charge an initiation fee not to exceed \$10 nor less than \$1.

The Bakery Workers' Union and the Retail Clerks' Union were instructed to turn over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs all members properly coming under the jurisdiction of the teamsters.

The San Francisco Labor Council was instructed to dismiss the protest against seating delegates from the Asphalt Workers' Union and to admit the organization to full affiliation.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to have all conventions of the American Federation of Labor held at Washington, D. C.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers served notice on the convention that it would not comply with instructions to revoke the charter of the Municipal Dock Workers' Union of New York City. This defi was uttered following the action of the convention in ordering the revocation of the charter of the Municipal Dock Workers' Union pending an investigation of the dispute between the carpenters and the iron workers.

The carpenters say the Dock Workers' Union is composed of men who are taking the places of carpenters on strike for higher wages on the docks in New York.

President Gompers stated that the Dock Workers' Union

was chartered by the iron workers after the charter had been revoked by the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers will appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the jurisdictional dispute between the longshoremen, the carpenters and the iron workers over the question of the dock builders.

The convention referred to the building trades department the new agreement recently entered into by the Chicago Building Trades Council and the employers of that city, many provisions of which are objected to by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The convention adopted a report of the committee on building trades, which calls upon all affiliated unions not to renew agreements with employers which would permit the use of non-union materials.

The convention urged the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to reaffiliate with the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

Baltimore won the 1916 convention.

The convention rejected a resolution providing for the election of officers and the transaction of business through the initiative, referendum and recall.

The debate on the eight-hour law was long and bitter. Certain delegates desired the federation to indorse a general legislative fight for a universal eight-hour working day; others believed that the present use of economic strength and power was the most advantageous method. The continuation of the present method was voted for by a delegation roll call vote with 8486 ayes and 6396 noes.

"I know we don't get the eight-hour law as fast as we want it," said Gompers. "I am just as impatient as are you delegates. But the growth must come by natural means. Some are afraid of battle and believe that they can do things by dropping a ballot in the box. They forget that power is gravitating from the ballot box to the economic field more and more. We must fight not by pieces of paper, but by the scars of battle, the hunger of stomach. We must preserve our freedom to fight, the freedom to achieve. I shall never consent to anything else."

All of the old officers were re-elected. They are:

President—Samuel Gompers.

First Vice-President—James Duncan.

Second Vice-President—James O'Connell.

Third Vice-President—Dennis A. Hayes.

Fourth Vice-President—Joseph F. Valentine.

Fifth Vice-President—John R. Alpine.

Sixth Vice-President—H. B. Perham.

Seventh Vice-President—Frank Duffy.

Eighth Vice-President—William Green.

Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon.



### LAND MONOPOLY IN CITIES.

Statistics of land ownership in the three largest cities of the country show that thirteen families own one-fifteenth of Manhattan Island; ten families own one-twelfth of Chicago, and three individuals own one-thirteenth of Philadelphia.

This is the situation as shown by assessment figures. And, at least as far as Chicago and Philadelphia are concerned, the assessors' figures make such matters appear less extreme than they actually are. In those two cities large property owners are favored in valuation, while small owners are assessed much nearer the true value of their holdings. So when the assessor shows that the ten largest owners in Chicago own one-twelfth of the city, they must in fact be owning an even greater proportion.

In New York an investigation is being carried on by the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes. A recent report shows one-seventh of Manhattan Island is owned by 99 families, who also own one-tenth of the entire city. The report says in part:

"The assessed value of the land holdings of these ninety-nine families, in Manhattan alone, is \$444,659,212—about one-seventh of the value of the borough. In addition, these families own much valuable and large acreage tracts in several other boroughs. The value of their land holdings in the Bronx is \$10,997,250; in Brooklyn, \$8,678,400. In addition, they own practically all of the stock of several real estate corporations, making the total of their land holdings about \$475,000,000. The total assessed land value of the city is \$4,643,000,000.

"The families with the most valuable holdings are the Astors, Goetts, Vanderbilts, Rhinelanders, Baudouines, Gerrys, Ehrets, Wendels, Hoffmans, Sterns, McAlpins, Morgans and Beards.

"The assessed value of the buildings of these ninety-nine families (exclusive of their holdings in real estate corporations), is \$157,695,551—about one-third as much as land holdings.

"This year these families pay only \$11,646,895, 67 taxes on the properties held in their own names—though the city government spends about \$20,000,000 for their financial benefit, over one-tenth of the city budget.

"Were taxes now levied on buildings here transferred to land values, these ninety-nine families would pay \$14,224,240.56; that is, \$2,577,344.89, or 22 per cent, a fifth more than they pay under the present system of taxation.

"Their ground rent, calculated at only 6 per cent on the assessed value this year, is \$27,860,091.90.

"With a super tax of only five mills—which the Society recommends to meet the increase in local expenditures and the city's share of the direct State tax—these wealthy families would be compelled to return to the city treasury \$2,231,679.32 more of the ground rent, which all the people of the city make, but which few new keep.

"The assessed value of the real estate (exclusive of real estate of corporations and special franchises) in the skyscraper district, south of Chambers street, in Manhattan, is \$545,752,800. The buildings are assessed for only \$165,816,450, the land more than twice as much—\$379,936,300. Were buildings untaxed, the land in this district (most of which is owned by a few people), would pay \$1,564,453 more than land and buildings pay now, even though a few of the buildings are worth much more than their sites.

"The owners of 'skyscrapers' are opposed to transferring taxes from buildings to land values—more office buildings would be constructed and the competition for tenants would reduce rents.

"Fifth Avenue, from 50th street to 91st street, and three streets just east of Fifth Avenue, comprise the finest residential district in New York City. The assessed value of the sites of these

mansions on Fifth Avenue and these streets is \$77,331,000. The assessed value of the improvements on mansions occupied by New York's wealthiest families is only \$21,996,600, total \$99,727,000. The present tax levy on these properties is \$1,864,874.90. With buildings untaxed they would pay \$2,370,837.20, an increase of \$505,962.30.

"A super tax of five mills on the sites of these mansions would yield \$388,655.

"Our study indicates that less than two thousand families and a few corporations controlled by a very few people own the major part of the land value of the city, and a very large proportion of the acreage tracts. Their land is worth several times as much as their buildings, even in the built-up part of Manhattan.

"The administration is now seeking some plan to tax products of labor, which, if adopted, will increase the profits of land speculators.

"Whether New York City shall continue to be run for the benefit of a few land speculators will be the issue of the next municipal campaign."

### MORE TRAGEDIES DUE IN NEW YORK. The American Economic League.

Another factory fire in New York on November 6th, has resulted in burning to death a number of working girls. There is widespread indignation and horror, of course. There will probably be an investigation. The owners of the building have already been arrested. But nothing effective will be done to prevent other horrors of the same kind—if New York's landed interests have their way.

What workers need most to assure safety in working conditions is economic freedom. That gained, they will make their own terms about conditions of employment, and may be trusted to look after safety in a much better way than any Government inspector can look for them. Economic freedom may seem far off, but measures that will bring it nearer are live issues in the politics of New York City. The Lower Rents Society is pressing for a referendum on a measure that will result in a very slight advance toward better conditions. They want a vote taken on untaxing of buildings for local purposes. If adopted, that will to some extent encourage the erection of more and better buildings. The tax on buildings checks building operations. The Lower Rents Society would remove it. Light taxation of land values encourages withholding of land from use. The Lower Rents Society would have such taxes made heavier. That would not only encourage more and better building, but would increase demand for laborers, and tend to put laborers in a better position to insist on safe conditions in their place of employment.

But New York's landed interests will not permit a referendum on even so mild a change. They have so far prevented docile legislatures from adopting the necessary legislation. As a result of their opposition, congestion of population continues, tuberculosis is constantly being bred and spread in the slums, and thousands of babies die every summer for lack of fresh air. As another result, fire traps are being used for factories, and occasionally there is a Triangle or a Diamond tragedy.

If the workers of New York City don't want so many of their babies to die prematurely, or so many of their daughters to be burned in fire traps, they must overthrow the monopolistic institutions whose beneficiaries block all reform.

When the Lower Rents Society starts with its next campaign, let the workers take note that in opposing its efforts New York's landed interests will be preparing the way for more such slaughters of workers as the one that is for the moment exciting such horror.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

### TEACHERS LOSE LONG FIGHT.

The Ohio state supreme court has upheld the decision of the Toledo court of appeals that Superintendent Frederick of the Cleveland public schools has the right to discharge teachers who belong to the Grade Teachers' club, an organization affiliated to the Cleveland federation of labor. The Cleveland board of education passed an anti-union rule, about two years ago. Superintendent Frederick was enjoined by Judge Neff from enforcing the order and was later found guilty of contempt and sentenced to be imprisoned and pay a fine of \$500. The case has been before the supreme court twice.

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**TREASURES OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY.**

California is going to help to bring about the day when American history shall be written from a national instead of from a New England or Middle West point of view.

Work has just been begun by the California Historical Survey Commission on an exploration of the rich treasures of historical material which as yet lie undiscovered in county courthouses, town halls, parish records, and the family papers of the pioneer stock of California.

Owen C. Coy of the University of California has been chosen secretary and archivist of the Commission, charged with this great historical undertaking by the last Legislature. He is a graduate of Stanford, two years a graduate student in the University of California Department of History, and for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy he has been working for some years on a thesis, "The History of the Humboldt Valley District."

The survey of historical material in California which Archivist Coy is to inaugurate is to be made under the direction of a State Commission of which the chairman is John F. Davis, Grand President of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the other members, J. M. Guinn, of Los Angeles, long editor of the publications of the Historical Society of Southern California, and Herbert E. Bolton, professor of American History in the University of California, and widely known for his writings on the history of the Southwest and for his great discoveries in the archives of Mexico. This commission serves without salary, and has a fund of \$5000 a year for the inauguration of this survey.

By explorations in the archives of the Eureka region, Coy has already shown that rich materials for understanding of the westward movement of the American people lie hidden away in the archives of California county seats. By study of the Humboldt County records, for instance, he has found what was really going on there in the days of the forty-niners, the stories of oil booms, of now vanished boom towns of the fifties, of mining and timber excitements, of the picturesque traffic along old trails. From so apparently unpromising a source as the records of the government land office in Eureka, he worked out a series of maps showing graphically just how the white man's settlements have spread through region after region, and the change into fertile lands and orchards and busy towns of what was so recently only a vast forest and mountain region, penetrated only by Indians or fur trappers.

The sort of exploring which Coy has already done in the Eureka region must be carried on, with the careful methods of the modern scientific historian, for a host of other towns in California—in such fields of rich historical interest as Mariposa, scene of events of much importance in the life history of John C. Fremont; Grass Valley and Mariposa, with their important relation to the mining history of California; Ukiah, Chico, Bakersfield, Hanford, and other typical towns of Northern and Central California; and San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, etc., where much has already been done as to the Spanish history of California, but where a world of work awaits the historian as to the days since the American occupation.

The work in hand involves not merely the romantic side of tradition and recollection and picturesque events, but survey of the field to find just what is valuable in the way of solid materials indispensable as foundation stones of historical study—public records of State, county, municipality, school district, road district, and government land office; the archives of the Missions and of churches of various denominations, cemetery records, files of newspapers, old publications, and manuscript collections in private possession.

Most of these historical treasures are now stored in non-fireproof buildings where they are constantly threatened with destruction by fire. Rich stores of material which never can be replaced have been actually burned up or thrown away by public authorities who did not realize their importance. It is hoped the work of the Commission will greatly advance interest throughout the State in the proper protection of historical material, and that eventually provision may be made for assembling the most valuable portions of the archives of California in some central depository such as the Bancroft Library at the University of California or the State Library at Sacramento.

For such explorations of local history liberal provision is now being made by many American States. Texas, for instance, gives \$10,000 a year, Wisconsin \$40,000 a year, and Iowa \$40,000 a year—whereas to Californians it seems as if Wisconsin and Iowa have no history at all compared to the extraordinarily varied and interesting annals of the Pacific Coast.

California belonged to international history for a century longer than the Atlantic Coast. Until the re-emergence of the United States on the scene of the world's affairs with the Spanish-American war, the Atlantic Coast had retired from world history for more than a century, that is, since the close of the French and Indian wars in 1763. For nearly a century after that time California was the bone of contention for exploring and colonizing endeavors on the part of Spain, Russia, France, England, and the United States.

California history must be discovered and set down by such endeavors as this new historical survey represents before American history can be written and understood from a national instead of a provincial point of view.

How many people, for instance, know that the United States was first discovered by the Old World from Asia, and not from Europe?

Every school book used in America declares that Columbus discovered America, or, at best, gives credit to the Norsemen, yet Edward P. Vining, formerly of San Francisco, thirty years ago in his bulky volume, "An Inglorious Columbus," published in 1885, proved that Mexico was visited by a Buddhist monk from Afghanistan in the fifth century, long before the Norsemen visited America. This forgotten Columbus, by name Hwui Shan, returned from America to China, and at the Emperor's court described what he knew about the New World with much particularity,

his description becoming a permanent part of Chinese historical literature.

That original Old World discovery of America is just exactly as important as the story of the Norsemen. It has been known to scholars ever since its announcement to the Western world by de Guignes, a French historian in 1763. Yet, because American history is written from a New England instead of from a national point of view, every schoolboy has heard of Columbus and the Norsemen, and not one intelligent citizen out of five thousand has ever heard of the real story of the original discovery of America—its discovery from China, and not from Europe.

**PITTSBURG SWEEPS CLEAN.**

The Broom Makers' union has organized every shop in Pittsburg. The agitation of organized labor against convict labor, which resulted in the passage of a law by the last legislature ending this practice, is responsible in a great measure, for the gains made by local broom makers.

**VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

"The development of the state industrially, and the hope of its citizens intellectually and spiritually, depends upon the education of the child," said State Superintendent of Public Instruction Deyoe before the Iowa State Teachers' Association. "The future of democracy rests upon the broad principles of the public school system. It is the one institution where all meet on common ground."

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**CROZIER'S EFFICIENCY BUG.**

Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, has begun a campaign for the restoration of the Taylor system in the United States arsenals. Recently, in Philadelphia, before a Y. M. C. A. audience which was made up of factory managers, superintendents, engineers and accountants, he made an attack upon the organized workers, condemning them because the federal appropriation bill forbade the use of that money for the maintenance of so-called "scientific management" schemes.

In all fairness Gen. Crozier ought to present his views to an audience of workers. Should he be willing to deliver his lecture we feel sure organized labor would furnish him with an appreciative audience who, even though they differ with him, would treat him with the respect due his office. \* \* \*

Perhaps one of the worst tendencies of the "scientific management" scheme is that toward specialization. The systems are based upon the theory that promotes general specialization in all industries. And it need be stated here that specialization in industry is different to specialization in the professions. In the latter, specialization means a general knowledge of all branches of the profession and the mastership of a particular branch. In industry the specialization of the workers means that they have one small, insignificant part of the work to do thousands of times over and over again each and every day and without the slightest knowledge of any other part of the trade or industry.

"Scientific management" makes ideals of workmanship and craftsmanship impossible. It is away from the ideals of democracy. It serves to promote only a few, and a few selected at the expense of the many. It fosters and promotes a spirit that is hostile to humanity in industry and democracy in society. Its spirit, its methods and its purposes are hostile to the spirit of collective bargaining. It has nothing in common with that effort of the workers to protect themselves and to work out their best interests. From all sources comes confirmation of the attitude of trade unionists toward "scientific management."

Undoubtedly, one of the purposes of this specialization is to make the workers more dependent. As their training is narrow, they fit into few places and are less adaptable. This condition is reflected in the spirit of the men.

In one part of his address, speaking of the men employed in the arsenals, Gen. Crozier said: "The men do not wish to strike when they know that their places can be filled." No more truthful and cynical utterance could be made. The same truism and cynicism could be applied to any people suffering from tyranny and injustice in any form. If men know in advance that the purpose they have in making any effort to secure relief from wrongs and injustice and the attainment of freedom, can be thwarted, it takes the heart out of them. This is true of workers who would be willing to strike for their rights as it is in other fields of human aspirations.

Two committees of Congress have investigated the subject of "scientific management" and particularly the Taylor system as it existed in the United States arsenals. On the first committee served two men who are now members of President Wilson's cabinet—Secretary of Labor Wilson and Secretary of Commerce Redfield. That committee made a report upon the Taylor system condemning principles upon which it was based and the effects that it has upon the workmen. One statement from their report is in itself sufficient to discredit the entire scheme:

"By the stop-watch you may be able to deter-

mine the time in which a piece of work can be done, but you do not thereby alone determine the length of time in which it ought to be done.

"The time study of the operations of any machine can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy, because all of the elements can be taken into consideration in making the computation. A machine is an inanimate thing—it has no life, no brain, no sentiment, and no place in the social order. With a workman it is different. He is a living, moving, sentient, social being; he is entitled to all the rights, privileges, opportunities, and respectful consideration given to other men.

"He would be less than a man if he did not resent the introduction of any system which deals with him in the same way as a beast of burden or an inanimate machine."—Samuel Gompers in "American Federationist."

**EDUCATING THE ALIENS.**

Throughout the country the plan of the Bureau of Naturalization of the U. S. Department of Labor to enlist the co-operation of public schools in the education and Americanization of candidates for citizenship is receiving the most gratifying support. Approximately 400 cities and towns have already joined in this nationwide educational movement for the elimination of the hyphen and this number is increasing daily.

The magnitude of this work and its development since its inception are shown, in part, by the territory covered, the number of candidates for citizenship reached, and the night and day schools which have been established for their instruction. It is the intention of the Bureau of Naturalization to communicate with all applicants for citizenship in the United States, wherever they are to be found, and to secure the opening of classes for them. During the current scholastic year all superintendents of schools where classes may be formed will receive monthly from the Bureau the name, address, age, nationality, and other necessary information concerning each alien residing within their jurisdictions who files a declaration of intention or petition for naturalization. In this manner the school authorities are enabled to get in touch with such applicants and afford them valuable assistance in preparing for citizenship. In addition to this the Bureau informs each applicant for citizenship that his name has been forwarded to the educational authorities, advises him to go to school, and points out the benefits to be derived from such attendance. The Bureau is also working in close co-operation with various patriotic and civic bodies of the country to secure the opening of public night schools where there are none.

The wives of all petitioners for naturalization are also advised to attend school, for the reason that they derive citizenship when their husbands obtain their final papers, and because, too, such instruction will materially aid the family to live as Americans live. It has been found that approximately two out of every three petitioners for naturalization are married, and it is toward the improvement of the home life and conditions that this phase of the movement is especially directed.

The records of the Bureau of Naturalization show that since the commencement of the school year on October 1st notifications have been sent to approximately 40,000 declarants, 20,000 petitioners, and 15,000 wives of petitioners, and each day hundreds are added to the list.

The present volume of naturalization shows that over half a million foreign-born residents annually bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Naturalization, and it is the plan of the Bureau, through the co-operation of the public schools with its educational move-

ment, to change that portion of the alien body now in a condition of helpless dependence or mere self-maintenance to the state of productive capacity which is the birthright of all American citizens regardless of their origin of birth.

**UNIONISTS AID THE BLIND.**

Through the efforts of the Broom Makers' Union state authorities have raised the wages of blind broom makers at the Illinois industrial home. Under the new rates blind men can now make one dozen brooms per day less and receive the same wages they formerly did.

Did you ever see a pail of swill given to a pen of hungry hogs? That is human society as it is. Did you ever see a company of well-bred men and women sitting down to a good dinner, without scrambling or jostling, or gluttony, each, knowing that his own appetite will be satisfied, deferring to and helping others? That is human society as it might be.—Henry George.

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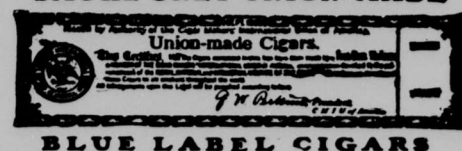
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE





**ENTER ANDREW CARNEGIE—PATRIOT.**

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of a policy of complete government manufacture of all munitions of war is that such a policy will remove all incentive for the defrauding of the government by private manufacturers. The war trust has never hesitated to cheat the government when it found an opportunity to do so, and it has managed to find such opportunities. It is probable that the exact extent of the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the government by the war trust will never be known, because it has been only by sheer accident that such frauds have become public in a few instances.

A proposition has been made to Secretary Daniels, however, that if he will agree to reward those who furnish the evidence of extensive armor-plate swindles with a certain percentage of the sums recovered from the armor ring as a result of such information that it will be forthcoming. Those who have made this proposition to the Secretary state that the men who have such information have dealings with the armor concerns, and that others who would testify are in the employment of the armor manufacturers, and that they cannot sacrifice their interests and means of livelihood without some kind of protection. Since there would be no cost to the government, unless it was able to actually recover fines from the armor patriots, it can not be seen how the government can well refuse this proposition. There is little doubt but that the government has paid high prices for inferior and "doctored" and defective armor plates, guns, and gun forgings in scores of instances without the same being detected.

Any discussion as to armor frauds necessitates the mention of one of our prominent millionaires who travels about the country posing as a great patriot—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, despite his intimation that he has "retired," holds \$300,000,000 worth of bonds in the United States Steel Corporation, which in turn owns the Carnegie and other war-trafficking subsidiaries, which never hesitate to take advantage of their strangle hold of our army and navy, Mr. Carnegie's protestations of patriotism notwithstanding. Mr. Carnegie's slice of pork resulting from his \$300,000,000 worth of bonds amounts to \$16,000,000 annually. The American taxpayers contribute the greater portion of this in the form of increased cost of living.

On January 7, 1911, Mr. Carnegie made a speech before the Republican Club in New York City, in which he told how he came to go into the armor-plate business.

"I was coaching in Scotland," he said, "when I got a cablegram from Secretary Tracy—(This is the same Secretary of the Navy Tracy who, after leaving the government service, became the attorney for the Carnegie Company)—"saying in effect, 'the President says he understands it to be your duty to enter into the manufacture of armor and save the ships from waiting on the stocks for want of it.'"

Mr. Carnegie proceeded then to say:

"That telegram settled it, for whenever the public calls on me for anything I can do, unless I fall dead, it is my glory to respond. That is what I did, because the President asked me to do it, and if the President thinks it is my duty to do anything or to go anywhere for my country, I consider it the voice of God."

Mr. Carnegie went into the armor business as a result of listening to the "voice of God," but there is a sufficiently large amount of documentary evidence to indicate that once in the armor business, with Uncle Sam as a customer, his hearing must have become defective.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

**WITH THE FORTY-NINERS.**

The historically important discovery of gold in California was made in January, 1848, at John Sutter's mill on South Fork of American River near Coloma, a point only 10 or 15 miles South-east of the town of Auburn. From 1850 to 1853 the greatest yield was derived from the gravels, and the largest annual output for this period was more than \$65,000,000, in 1852. There was some reaction in 1854, due to previous wild speculation, but a production of about \$50,000,000 a year, chiefly from placer mines, was maintained up to 1861.

At first the gold was won chiefly from the gravels along the present streams. Those who first got possession of the rich bars on American, Yuba, Feather and Stanislaus rivers and some of the smaller streams in the heart of the gold region, made at times from \$1000 to \$5000 a day. In 1848, \$500 to \$700 a day was not unusual luck; but, on the other hand, the income of the great majority of miners was far less than that of men who seriously devoted themselves to trade or even to common labor.

The gold pan, the "rocker," the "tom," the sluice, and the hydraulic "giant," or "monitor," named in the order of increasing efficiency, were the tools successively used by the miners. Into the "rocker" and the "tom" the miner shoveled gravel or "dirt," rocking the machine as he poured in water and catching the gold, often with the aid of quicksilver, on riffles set across the bottom of his box. Sometimes a stream was diverted into a flume to lay bare the gravel in its bed so that the miner could get at it. In sluicing, the gravel was shoveled into a similar but much longer box through which a stream of water was allowed to run. The hydraulic giant was employed to wash into long riffle-set sluices immense quantities of gravel, especially from the higher (Tertiary) deposits, much of which was too lean to work out by hand. Water was brought for many miles in ditches and flumes from the high Sierra and conducted under great head to a nozzle, from which it was projected with tremendous force against the gravel. It was the vast quantity of refuse washed into the streams by these hydraulic operations that brought about the conflict between mining and agricultural interests, finally decided in favor of the farmers.

Of late years the gold obtained from quartz veins in California has exceeded that won by placer mining. (Overland Guidebook, Bulletin 612, U. S. Geological Survey, for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at \$1).

Methinks I hear some of you say, "Must a man afford himself no leisure?" I will tell thee, my friend, what Poor Richard says, "employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure. . . . Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, "a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things." Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more comfort than labor? No! for, as Poor Richard says, "trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease." "Many without labor, would live by their wits only, but they'll break for want of stock"; whereas industry gives comfort and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures and they'll follow you"; "the diligent spinner has a large shrift"; and

"Now I have a sheep and cow,  
Everybody gives me good-morrow."

—Franklin.

The day of the capitalist has come, and he has made full use of it. The day of the laborer will only come when he has the strength and wisdom to use his opportunities.—H. De B. Gibbins.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1915.

Trust me! Truth is still at war,  
Just as in the hard old time,  
With a thousand things that are—  
Births of woe and food for crime:  
Still to vindicate the right  
Is a rough and thankless game;—  
Still the leader in the fight  
Is the hindmost in the fame.

—Houghton.

The union label will be a much greater factor in improving conditions for the workers if you demand it on all your purchases. During the Christmas season especially you can help to bring about improvements in this simple and easy manner. Are you interested enough in humanity to do so?

A New York Bowery political boss, after the defeat of woman's suffrage in that State, said: "We have saved the women, poor devils, from themselves." What a savior? The women should be thankful for such opposition, because it will only emphasize to respectable men the necessity for supporting woman suffrage and severing their alliance with such sources. Success is assured next time.

Disastrous as the European war is to humanity, peace brought about through a stale mate, we believe, would be a greater calamity. When peace finally comes it must be under such conditions, and with such terms of settlement as will insure a permanent policy of disarmament throughout the world of civilization with just enough soldiers to serve as an international police force. To this task the labor movement should direct its energies.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" says: "Our national greatness is largely due to immigration. A country can not have too many workers, strong, healthy, ambitious, until its natural resources are all being worked to the ultimate of production; and the United States is far, very far, from that point at the present time." When a country allows a few individuals to prevent "its natural resources from being worked to the ultimate of production," and that is just what our government has done, then this rule can not be applied, and immigration must be restricted in order to protect those already here. We have in the United States a normal army of unemployed of upward of 3,000,000, which is evidence beyond dispute that we already have too many workers for the conditions which confront them.

## :: Migratory Workers ::

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, which has just adjourned, adopted the following committee report dealing with the migratory worker:

"Within our jurisdiction to-day are a very large number, estimated by some at three millions or more, of so-called migratory workers. These men have no permanent abiding place, but move from one locality to another seeking employment. This employment as a rule is casual in its nature and these men are defeated in whatever aspiration they may have for establishing themselves in anything like permanency of abode. Out of this inability to establish themselves as residents of any community their situation has developed to a stage that is deplorable. Under the influence of their life they gradually come first to question the whole social system or lack of system, then finally to regard themselves as outcasts, the most natural result of this frame of mind being manifested in an increasing hatred, first of the employer who trades upon their needs, then of their fellow-workers who seem to be better placed or at least to have more luck. This is shown from time to time in the part these men are forced to play in the desperate struggle of the unskilled workers for the means of existence. Promises of steady employment lead them to take places left vacant by other men who have gone on strike in hope of bettering their conditions. Accepting the employment, these unfortunates may feel perhaps that what they are doing is not right, and yet they are apt to excuse themselves on the grounds that the organized workers have done very little for them, and with this salve to their conscience they go on as strikebreakers. Being discharged when the strike is over, they learn that they cannot depend upon any promises made them under such conditions, and they naturally become more disposed to look after themselves as they put it than they were before, and when offers come to act as strikebreakers under arms they are likely to accept the opportunity and to use it against both the employer and the striking worker.

"We believe that these men can be reached and can be held. We believe that there is a field in which the power of organization may be made of inestimable value, not only for the protection of the organized workers, but through the organization of these migratory workers much may be done towards the solution of the unemployment problem through bringing about a change in attitude among the employers.

"We believe that this work is pressing because it certainly needs the doing and that the organized workers must do it. Your committee realizes that the unions of the skilled crafts affiliated in the American Federation of Labor have not happily solved all the problems presented to them and that in most cases these have been so urgent that the organized workers have had little if any time to give to consideration of the affairs of the unskilled workers. This apparent neglect has not been for lack of sympathy with these men in their condition, but because the organized workers have been engaged so continually in the effort to gain the ends for which they strive. However, your committee would recommend that the city central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor be requested to take up this matter under the guidance of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with a view to putting organizers into this field. The cost of this work need not be large and the return from it in the industrial centers would, we believe, be very great.

"A really friendly hand guiding those who inquire to places and means of redress of grievances would help very much to change the sentiment of those who now sullenly suffer injustices and actual wrongs of which they know no adequate means for righting. To keep and disseminate correct information about the conditions in labor camps in the vicinity of industrial centers might lead at no distant date to such action as would compel the very worst of employers to change his methods of treatment to those who work for him, and there seems no good reason why not only the condition would be improved, but that wages might be materially increased. To put hope into the hearts of the migratory workers, purpose into their lives and some system into their struggle would not only change their sentiment towards other workers, but it would lead to great improvements in their own conditions.

"If organizers are to be assigned to this work they should be placed under the immediate control of the organizing committee of the local central body. We believe also that the expense would gradually be borne by the men themselves. When they realize what they can do they will not need very much help and we believe that they will shortly realize their importance in the industrial field, and will be enabled to secure such economic and social advantages as are now beyond their reach."



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The best way to get rid of a fool is to completely ignore him. Any attention serves to convince him he is of some consequence.

The children's bureau of the United States department of labor has issued a bulletin entitled "Child Welfare Exhibits," for the benefit of those who expect to observe the nation-wide "baby week" next March, or those who are planning a baby show, a children's health conference or any kind of children's exhibit. The bulletin is full of suggestions for communities of all sizes and contains expert advice and practical experience in successful work. Included also is a complete list of all child-welfare exhibits owned by state departments. Single copies of the bulletin may be had without cost.

In its opposition to woman's suffrage, the "Wall Street Journal" has disproved the claim that "there is nothing new under the sun." Other opponents of this theory, who have claimed that "woman's place is the home" have long since been silenced by the fact that thousands of women are forced to labor in factories and workshops at less than a living wage. But the "Wall Street Journal" takes a new tack. It first asks the question: "Do women really want equality?" Then, before any one else can reply, the editor avers: "There is not a broker in Wall street who does not dread woman customers. They do not want equal treatment. They want all the men get and an extra concession for sex. They are the worst losers in the world, and they seem incapable of gratitude when they win."

It is easy to check infant mortality—raise the wages of fathers, was the advice of Sherman C. Kingsley of Chicago before the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. While other speakers advanced various theories, the Chicago man submitted this thought: "It is a fundamental truth it is useless to tell a poor mother how to give her baby proper care and food until industrial conditions are such that the child's father can earn a living wage. Life and health are purchasable for the baby as for communities in general. Figures show that babies whose families live in one room have less than half the chance of those who live in four, and that the infant whose father receives less than \$10 a week has about half the chance of the one whose father earns twice that sum."

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor announces that State health officials of thirty-nine States have already pledged their co-operation in the observance of the nation-wide Baby Week, March 4 to 11, 1916, recently proposed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Scores of letters about Baby Week have been pouring into the Children's Bureau ever since the plan was announced and the Bureau's preliminary circular of information about Baby Week has been sent in response to inquiries from organizations in forty-five States and the District of Columbia. The Bureau has prepared these circulars and has in press a longer bulletin on Baby Week, which will shortly be available for free distribution, in order to place at the disposal of all communities the practical experience of those cities which successfully conducted local Baby Week campaigns—notably New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, Topeka, Yonkers, and Long Beach, Cal. Special sections of the circulars are devoted to suggestions for Baby Week in small towns and villages.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Do you know you're growing handsome, hubby?"

"Yes, it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday."—Boston "Transcript."

The teacher of natural geography directed all her pupils to write a definition of the word "geyser." Willie evolved this definition:

"A kaiser is a disturbance of the earth's surface."—New York "Evening Post."

"Aw, aw," said Snobleigh—"it must be—aw—it must be very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't ask to dinner."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl; "no more so that for you to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner."

"Yes," said the principal of the young ladies' seminary to the proud parent, "you ought to be very happy, my dear sir, to be the father of so large a family, all the members of which appear to be so devoted to one another."

"Large family! Devoted!" gasped the old gentleman, in amazement. "What on earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why yes, indeed," said the principal, beaming through her glasses. "No fewer than eleven of Edith's brothers have been here this term to take her out, and she tells me she expects the tall one with the blue eyes again tomorrow."—"Tit-Bits."

"I wish you'd tell Jinx that I have sworn off drinking."

"But you haven't."

"I know it, but if he thinks I have he'll ask me to have a drink."—Houston "Post."

"Miss Wombat is not a girl who wants to talk all the time. She is willing to listen."

"Yes; somebody once told her that she had beautiful ears."—Kansas City "Journal."

Two amusing paraphrases, supposed to be by schoolboys, are worth passing on. The familiar lines:

Can storied urn or animated bust

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

were held to mean that "if a man has drunk a lot of beer, it takes a long time to get him home and restore him to his senses again." And the verse:

At times one warning trumpet blown,

At times a stifled hum,

Told England from his mountain throne

King James did rushing come.

was rendered into prose thus: "The occasional sound of a bugle, combined with the disagreeable smell of approaching Scotch people, warned the English that their enemies were charging through the smoke."—"T. P's. Weekly."

"The manager of my store," declared the merchant to a little coterie of friends, "is a peculiar genius. Why, would you believe it, when he draws his weekly salary he keeps out only one dollar for spending money and sends the rest to his wife in Indianapolis!"

His listeners—with one exception, who sat silent and reflective—gave vent to loud murmurs of wonder and admiration.

"Now, it may sound thin," added the speaker, "but it is true, nevertheless."

"Oh, I don't doubt it at all!" quickly rejoined the quiet one: "I was only wondering what he does with the dollar!"

## MISCELLANEOUS

### BLAME THE PARENTS.

Leon Long, a young college student arrested at the University of California for burglarizing rooms, blames his parents because they allowed him "only \$30 a month" to live on. His father is dying of tuberculosis in Los Angeles. His mother is heartbroken.

Your dad is guilty, Leon Long;

He is to blame that you went wrong.

He slaved for you, not for himself;

He risked his health, though never strong.

Out where they grind away for pelf.

He hoped you'd be a man some day,

A real man; he let you play

Your way along an easy route

And gave you what he did without;

He dreamed the art of life you'd learn

And up Achievement's pathway turn.

Your ma is also guilty, boy;

Her loving heart made you destroy

The palaces of fancy she

Saw gilded in her dreams of joy,

Now crashing in the Never-to-be!

She humored every petty whim

So that your bark at ease might skim.

No Lincoln, splitting logs, were you;

The lot of toil you never knew—

A coddled failure in a jail;

Abuse them both; they made you fail.

—Sacramento "Bee."

### TO HONOR MERGENTHALER.

The Baltimore Typographical Union has appointed a committee to consider the question of erecting a monument to Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the typesetting machine. The union declares that "the greatest invention in the art of typesetting made in America, second only in importance to that of movable type, made by Gutenberg, was devised in Baltimore by Ottmar Mergenthaler."

### PEACE.

By George Matthew Adams.

If you would look into the face of a strong man, search out him who is at Peace with himself. For it is during the time of Peace, both in the life of an individual and a Nation, that growth and power accumulate.

Live in Peace.

Peace is always constructive. For where there is mutual co-operation between every one of your faculties, there is team work. And team work means that you get the biggest results from your combined efforts.

Live in Peace.

Live in Peace with all about you. Where there is no Peace, there is no happiness and no time for taking up the things that count for the most. We are greatly influenced and inspired by the lives of people with whom we come in contact most. And if there is continual Peace among all there is sure to be continual helpfulness among all.

Live in Peace.

Keep your mind in Peace. For the Mind houses the "Headquarters Staff" from which all the important orders in the game of Life proceed. Peace originates in the Mind. Let Peace rule your great Nervous System. Let Peace guide your day. For out from its application come Power and Plenty.

Live in Peace.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Waitresses Demand More.

At Boston Waitresses' union protests against a wage scale that forces them to depend on tips for an existence. A demand for higher wages will be made on employers. The union will continue its organizing campaign that success may be assured.

### Rest Law Defined.

The New York industrial commission has ruled that it will not consider applications for exemption under the "one day of rest in seven" law where it is possible to comply with the law by the employment of additional workers. The only emergencies that will be considered are fire, flood or other conditions "which could not be anticipated in the statute itself."

### "Conscript Wealth First."

Australian trade unionists do not favor conscription of men for the European war while wealth escapes. At a meeting of the Sydney Australia Labor Council it was voted that: "This council is opposed to any form of compulsory service of life, health and limb that does not, first of all, bring wealth under conscription."

### Jurisdiction Disputes.

Australian workers call their jurisdiction disputes "overlapping," and this question was the subject of an important conference called by the Illawarra Labor Council to deal with the overlapping of unions on the south coast. The conference agreed that "whatever constitutes the major portion of the work upon which a man is employed shall be considered his classification."

### Would Enjoin Strikers.

At Columbus, Ohio, the Dunlap Manufacturing Company and the Modern Tool Die and Machine Company have filed petitions in common pleas court for an injunction against striking machinists. The plaintiffs assure the court that the strikers have formed a conspiracy "to injure the business of the companies."

### First Aid Efficiency.

President Wilson has appointed a board of first aid standardization, in compliance with a request made by a conference of American surgeons on first aid. It is proposed to standardize first aid packages and equipment of all sorts, means of transporting and handling wounded and first aid instruction among civilians, particularly those allied with industrial plants.

### What Can a Family Live On?

"The cost of living for the foreign-born family is less than that of Americans, because their standards are lower," writes Frederic J. Haskin in the Washington "Evening Star," while discussing the question, "What Can a Family Live On?" "The fact that out of an income of \$700 or \$800 the foreigner is able to make a small saving does not affect the real inadequacy of his wages. The saving is made by the sacrifice of decent living conditions for his family."

### Insists on Living Wage.

"Three dollars a week to a working girl is an impossible living wage, and any industry that can't do considerably better than that has no right to live," declared Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the national child labor committee. "The old superstition that women work merely for pin money is exploded," he said. "Many women have to work, and of them maybe some

have to support a family. There is no reason, then, that they should be denied a living wage, for if they are so denied they are thrown on their parents, the community or the charities for support. The lesson should be inculcated into the employing class that no industry is fit to survive that does not pay a living wage."

### Laws Can't Replace Unionism.

In the current issue of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association magazine, Editor Conway, in discussing the Utah minimum wage law, says: "In one of the states where the minimum wage law for women is now in effect one of our affiliated locals recently returned its charter with the statement that it no longer had need of the union, as the state had enacted laws sufficient for the protection of the women wage earners. Within three months' time, however, this same organization sought re-affiliation, as without organization it found itself unable individually to collect the minimum wage which the laws of the state said rightfully belonged to it, and should be paid."

### Thanks of A. F. of L.

"The Ladies' Garment Worker," official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, makes this comment on the recent acquittal of eight of its members, who were indicted in New York City on various charges on the evidence of "gangsters"; "In the ordeal our union is passing through this year, the American labor movement has been with us throughout. The American Federation of Labor, through its president, Samuel Gompers, has rendered us invaluable support in the recent dispute with the employers, involving 50,000 workers, and has shown profound sympathy to our organization in the court prosecution of our eight officers and members. We wish in these columns to express our gratitude to the national, international and local unions who have responded to our appeal for moral and financial assistance. They have shown that fraternity and solidarity without which trade unionism would be meaningless words."

### Why New York Voted "No."

William Marion Reedy, in "Reedy's Mirror," gives these reasons for the defeat of New York's constitution at the recent election: "A lot of highbrows, dazed by the defeat of the proposed new constitution for New York, are wondering why it happened. There's no wonder about it at all. The constitution was defeated because its supposed progressive provisions gave the people no direct voice in government. Its home rule for cities was a fake. It removed taxation still further, if anything, from popular control, and it gave the voter no power to check the growth of privileged corporations. The document was not definite in its provisions as to any important matter, and it left everything too wide open to judicial interpretation. No concession was made to the principle of direct legislation. Wherever the people had any power under the instrument the power was difficult to exercise and could be nullified after exercise. The new constitution was defeated because it was an attempt to make a people stand stock still in a moving universe."

### Attacking Miners' Counsel.

Judge Wiley of Alamosa, Colo., has dismissed the charges of perjury against H. N. Hawkins and F. W. Clarke, counsel for the United Mine Workers' Union, growing out of an affidavit of Grover Hall, a juror in the trial of John R. Lawson. In his affidavit Hall declared that he stood for the acquittal of Lawson until coercive measures were taken by the court bailiff, who told him his (Hall's) wife was sick. The juror

swore that he was not permitted to visit his home, and that he, together with the other jurors, were not given food during one entire day. Under these circumstances, Hall swore his mental condition was such that he voted for conviction that he might see his wife. Hall also declared the bailiff told the jurors Judge Hillyer gave orders that they could not eat until they had reached a decision.

This affidavit was used by counsel for the mine workers in their fight to secure the supreme court order prohibiting Judge Hillyer from presiding in future cases growing out of the coal miners' strike. State Attorney General Farrar, who is conducting the fight against the mine workers, realizes the harmful effect the Hall affidavit had on his case, and in his attempt to discredit it, filed charges against the workers' attorneys. When Judge Wiley dismissed these attorneys from the charge of improper conduct, Farrar filed a similar complaint along different lines.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## Industrial Accident Commission

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**FIGHTING IN OLD WORLD FOR NEW.**

By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.

War today is inevitable under the vicious rooted conditions of politics and industry which call for three things, namely, cheap labor, a market fortified by tariffs and that hatred between nations termed deceptively "Patriotism."

The European war was bound to come. Other wars and worse will occur from time to time until human intelligence creates a system of life capable of averting it. We can do so, and I for my part am determined to do my best to accomplish it. There are others like-minded in every land and herefrom we may draw comfort and deep courage culminating in that abiding faith that can remove mountains, even as oceans have been joined together—by intelligent thought put into practice.

It is believed that this war is a mighty conflict between the Allies and the Teutons. It is considered that the question involved is British or German supremacy. Britain imagines that dominion of the seas and first place in commerce is the issue. Germany's herculean efforts are directed at attaining a free pathway everywhere for her ships, goods, machines. Russia's sordid mind gloated over her prospective ascension through conquest. Japan's single idea is obviously to profit out of international misfortune while adopting a mein of friendship. France is obsessed with the hope of whipping Germany for past affronts. Italy revels in air castles of soon regaining long-lost glory.

The Czars of Russia and Bulgaria, Kaiser Wilhelm, Kings George, Constantine, Victor Emmanuel, even as they are all related by blood, so they each and all have the one common purpose of defending and sustaining monarchy and destroying all that threatens it.

Also, in each country concerned, the capitalists are united in a hope peculiar to them which is that the ideals of the working classes may be shattered and the wheel of labor progress put back a century through the war.

Emphatically, the royal head and the commercial head has no country but himself and is incapable of "patriotism." It is the hope of these self-constituted lords of society that the war, by draining nations of their vitality and giving governments excuses for parsimony and oppression, will destroy the working class movements in all lands and thus remove the hindrances to free and unrestricted exploitation of the tenders and machines that make wealth for the owners of machines and factories.

Another section with numerous adherents anticipates that through the awful lessons of war, the human race will hereafter resort to arbitration and conciliation, never again enter a huge bloody conflict and that wars will cease with the signing of the peace articles.

Nothing could be further from the truth. All these visions are foredoomed to frustration. The dreamers fail to comprehend facts. This war has no precedent in all history. There never was an occasion like the present. Therefore, as the plans have all been built and the calculation based upon what was instead of what is, the conclusions must be wrong. They are wrong.

What today can compare with yesterday?

When the Pharaohs, Caesars, Alexanders, Kahns and Neros prevailed, slavery flourished; when Elizabeth sank the Spanish Armada, the world was void of a spinning jenny, a printing press, a steam engine; when Napoleon overthrew an effete aristocracy in France, illiteracy abounded; when Waterloo was won, the British owning and ruling classes were lost to all sense of responsibility to make good their custodianship of the welfare of the people and the country; when great destructive wars took place in the past, there was no iron girdle round the earth, no public, world-wide auditorium like the press,

no subservient lightning to transfer whole communities from north to south and east to west by modern motors; when the Republic of Sparta and the Empire of Rome fell by the wayside, there was no magician Edison and no wizard Burbank to light the road of human progress and transform the rude and the hurtful into the beautiful and the good.

From the days of the supposedly gaseous inception of our globe, through the millions of years of evolution whose story we read in the rocks and the stones, with their epochs and their ages of barbarism, semi-barbarism, slavery, serfdom, up to our own time with its wage-slavery, there is no parallel with the day we live in, a fact, too, which proves the human race to be not on the down grade but on the up grade.

The general failure to realize this fact accounts for the varieties of false expectation specified in the various types of mind. The recognition of this fact must inspire new anticipations and sublimer hopes.

The armies are fighting in the old world for the new. Ye it is not a matter of geographical boundaries and race prejudices in reality. No, the sacrificing women-folk, the death-stricken warriors, the leaders of armies, the lenders of money and the national diplomats are aiming at one object, according to their view, but they are achieving another object most effectually.

In their last mad, degrading efforts to retain the "old order," the combatants, superlatively organized, are doing the previously unbelievable work of instituting the "new order." "The old order for the new" aptly fits the process that is now going on in Europe. The old world was ruled by force; the new world will be controlled by intellect. It is coming into existence, ushered in by its bitterest and most powerful antagonists.

Today the change is taking place. Tomorrow, the "old world" of unemployment and poverty, disease and dread, vice and sorrow will be blotted out and unremembered, with its inglorious past of war and bloodshed and its infamous "heroes" of legalized wholesale murder.

On the continent of Europe, monarchies and fictitious democracies are undergoing dissolution; churches and mammon are being arraigned before the bar of intellect and human need; individual ownership of the means of life, health and happiness is being undermined in its foundations; the ninety and nine divergent bodies of Socialists, thrown into the melting pot, are shrivelling and shrinking down to the purest gold of Socialism, which, in the abstract, is found to be a very minute quantity; the misnamed "Socialist leaders," put to the test and found imperfect, are drifting into their proper places; real Socialism through the trenches is permeating the men of all races and creeds, preparing for the creation of an universal ideal to be realized universally; science and art, through the blood-red teachings of the awful and passionless deity who controls the war, which knows neither fear nor pity nor sorrow, is passing through the hardest travail of being born anew from a state where it had been the exclusive privilege of the few, to a state where the many—aye, all—shall participate in its power to comfort and enrich the unit, the community, the land, the universe.

Whichever side wins,—can anyone prevent the two and a half million Russian peasants who have toiled as prisoners on German soil carrying back with them to Russia revolutionized methods of farming, of manufacture, of transportation, of education, of dwellings, of city government, of government and of general environment and opportunity?

What force can check the impetus imparted to English, French and German radical thought and improved efficiency of organization and of action by the war?

Shall not the comradeship in arms by men of

different nationalities which is practiced now in the trenches be continued hereafter?

Can the advances made in aerial navigation, motor transport, highway, railway, bridge and ship construction and all the widening facilities of travel, the encouragement of invention, the simplification of the ways of doing things, the multiplication of the contrivances to make useful work easy and the pursuit of science and discovery attractive, be stopped by the cessation of hostilities?

Above all things,—can the socialistic measures of public ownership which have been rendered imperative by the war, such as the government resumption of the railways throughout Britain and the recently assumed public control and supervision of the food supplies throughout Germany, the practical nationalization of the liquor traffic and the institution in one month of five thousand state savings banks by Russia, and the recent applications of this principle by France ever be abandoned after the war?

No. Nothing is lost. We have arrived at that stage of human progress and of democratic consciousness whence there is no turning back except by the utter extinction of ourselves, and that is utterly impossible.

As Mr. C. G. Ammon, delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the A. F. of L. on November 9th said: "One lesson we have learned from the war is that nothing taken over by the state worth retaining ever reverts to private enterprise"; also, "At the outbreak of the war, it was decided that no man, woman or child should want for the necessities of life. If this is good in war, it is also good in peace."

It is a fact well established that once the people taste the benefits of public ownership, there is no force on earth which dare deprive them of it. The proofs are to be found ad infinitum wherever public ownership has been tried.

Hence, it behooves every far-seeing people and nation to be awake to the enhanced possibilities of the future; to prepare to be in life by conscious effort with the transcendent changes taking place elsewhere; to evolve fresh aspirations amid the courage of high resolve to do her part in this world-transformation from a shamble into a fit abode for humankind, from an arena of royal sport into a dwelling place of humanity, from a haven for commercial bandits into a garden of delight for the race, from private ownership into universal ownership, from individual monarchical rule into collective people's rule, from greedy, mercenary and merciless war into mentally balanced international activity with its natural concomitant of immutable universal peace, the crowning triumph of reason over passion.

**INVESTIGATE.**

Investigate the activities of the business group pecuniarily interested in increased appropriations for army and navy, which has become so active in pushing its selfish demands. Congress ought to at once appoint a committee to investigate. It is more than a lobby. It is a concerted attempt to misinform the whole nation with a view to the securing of enormous profits at the expense of the taxpayers. Publicity is the surest weapon with which to meet an evil of this kind. Let the people once know the real motive back of this movement for preparedness and it can not succeed. Exposure will kill it. Turn on the light and let the country see the fraudulent character of the pretended patriotism which is now being paraded before the country by men who claim a superior attachment to the nation, but are in fact nothing but leeches and parasites. The investigation ought to commence at once.—W. J. Bryan.

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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 19, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call—President Murphy excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Marine Gasoline Engineers, Wm. Tyler, A. C. Jorgansen, vice Nels Jessen and Wm. Herhold. Delegates seated.

**Application for Affiliation**—From Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84, request for affiliation and credentials for John Deveney. On motion said matter was referred to the Organizing Committee.

**Communications**—Filed—From Judge Fitzpatrick, thanking Council for assistance rendered him during the recent election.

Referred to Secretary—From California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, requesting co-operation in the unionizing of markets in Sacramento.

Referred to Legal Adviser—From Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council, condemning the Hodgins Construction Co. and the Henry Ford Automobile Co., of Detroit, Mich., for violation of trade agreement with carpenters.

**Resolutions Adopted**—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Theodore Johnson, relative to the mayor's veto of the resolutions for the sale of water bonds.

"Whereas, The Mayor's veto of the resolution for the sale of water bonds will be considered and finally determined by the supervisors at the meeting of the Board next Monday afternoon; and

"Whereas, The reasons presented by His Honor the Mayor against the proposed sale are not justified upon any legal, engineering or financial grounds, in the judgment of those who have studied the city's problems relative to the acquisition of a water supply depending upon the use and development of the Hetch Hetchy system; and

"Whereas, It is evident that the Mayor's opposition is based upon his former attitude and endeavors to acquire and further develop the existing Spring Valley system before any serious attempt be made to exercise the city's rights and grant in the Sierra source of supply; and

"Whereas, This Council through its special committee of investigation of the properties of the Spring Valley Water Company is in possession of ample evidence and information to the effect that ultimately large portions of the existing properties of said company, now used for supplying this city with water, will have to be abandoned and used for other industrial or residential purposes, because of the financial burden involved in using too expensive properties for such purpose when the city for the mere cost of making the improvements can secure superior and unlimited supply of water at a perpetual minimum of cost for operation and taxes; and

"Whereas, The immediate construction of the Hetch Hetchy system involves permanent employment during several years of not less than three thousand resident laborers and mechanics at a period in our municipal existence when opportunities for employment are likely to remain scarce by reason of the falling off in local building operations and other home enterprises; and

"Whereas, During the period of construction of the Hetch Hetchy system it is feasible to establish a modus vivendi or temporary arrangement and agreement with the Spring Valley Water Company under which said company will agree to furnish the city with adequate water

during the time of construction, and after the completion of the city's system to turn over the distributing system together with such reservoirs and rights-of-way as may be deemed for the best interests of the city to acquire, in consideration of the relinquishment by the city of all its rights relative to use and dedication for public use of the remainder of the Spring Valley properties; and

"Whereas, It is the sense of this body and citizens in general that it is about time for the city to adopt a practical and definite policy and program for the acquisition of a permanent and adequate water supply, and that no further vacillation, delay or bickering be permitted to jeopardize the city's rights and grant in using and developing the Hetch Hetchy source of supply; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby goes on record in favor of the sale of water bonds as proposed in the resolution recommended by the Finance Committee, which resolution in our judgment safeguards the city's interests in respect to the necessary condition that no interest be paid on said bonds until their respective dates of delivery, and which resolution also in our judgment contemplates the immediate and uninterrupted construction of the Hetch Hetchy system in accordance with the best engineering and financial methods; further

"Resolved, That the individual members of the Board of Supervisors be and are hereby most respectfully and earnestly urged immediately to settle the existing uncertainty in regard to the fulfillment of the city's promise, rights and duties relative to the use and development of the Hetch Hetchy water supply, by over-riding the Mayor's veto of Resolution No. 12,237 under the terms and conditions of which a definite policy and program of construction may be speedily prosecuted in accordance with the plans of the Finance Committee which committee is always subject to the instructions of the Board of Supervisors, thereby insuring proper control and supervision of this great and necessary undertaking; and furthermore

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted under the seal of the Council to the Board of Supervisors, and that the members of the Special Water Investigation Committee heretofore appointed and acting previous to last water election be and are hereby directed to appear before the Board at its session next Monday afternoon for the purpose of explaining the Council's position in the subject matter of this resolution."

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council November 19, 1915.

Resolutions from the California State Federation of Labor, relative to a more persistent demand for the union label on garments and tobacco.

Communication from the "Daily News," requesting indorsement of a plan to hold a large Christmas tree on Christmas day, was concurred in.

Communication from the Label Section, relative to delegates when making purchases to demand the union label, card and button, was read.

**Executive Committee**—In the matter of the application from Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the K. & M. grocery store, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm; concurred in. Recommended that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Coopers' Union No. 65; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

At this time the Chair introduced Brothers C. G. Ammon and E. Bevin, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, who addressed the Council on conditions obtaining



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on the European continent. Also Bro. Fred Bancroft, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades Union Congress, who addressed the Council on the conditions prevailing in Canada.

Moved that the Council extend a rising vote of thanks to Bros. Bevin, Ammon and Bancroft; carried.

**Receipts**—Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Teamsters, \$80; Beer Drivers, \$32; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Stablemen, \$16; Cooks, \$36; File Drivers, \$24; Waitresses, \$28; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Cigar Makers, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers, \$24; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Bakers, \$64; Pattern Makers, \$12; Bill Posters, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; Mailers, \$8; Stereotypers, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Blacksmiths and Helpers, \$16; Sign Painters, \$8; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Cracker Packers, \$12; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section, \$9; Convention Fund, \$23.65. Total receipts, \$584.65.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; towels, "Chronicle" and "Bulletin," \$2.15; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; stationery, \$8.50; T. E. Zant, \$5; Recreation League, \$5; Label Section, \$9. Total expenses, \$127.15.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another great new show for next week, which will have as its headline feature that splendid actor, Claude Gillingwater, who will appear in a new play specially written for him by Ethel Clifton and Brenda Fowler, entitled "The Decision of Governor Locke," which illustrates to what extreme a politician will go in order to achieve his end. The authors of this play maintain that even the sanctity of a politician's home and the good name of his wife is not safe when destroying either would benefit the opposition candidate. As Governor Locke, Mr. Gillingwater contributes a character to the stage that is bound to become epochal in its history. He is supported by Stella Archer and what is said to be absolutely the best company of any dramatic attraction in vandeille.

Eduardo and Elisa Cansino, dancers to His Majesty King Alfonso XIII and the Royal Court of Spain, share the headline honors. They are the personification of poetry in motion and possess the fire and vim of their race. The suite of dances which they are using at present is entirely new and original.

Dave Claudius and Lillian Scarlet will introduce their musical melange entitled "The Call of the Sixties." They are excellent banjoists, who, in appropriate costume, play the old-time songs, the words of which are flashed on the screen and the audience is invited to sing.

The Six Schiovanis will exhibit their ability and versatility in a strenuous comic novelty. They are wonderful gymnasts.

Eddie and Birdie Conrad offer a clever song and dance act in which they introduce imitations and a Chinese rag in costume that is simply great.

B. Nairem's Swiss Canine Actors, fifty in number, will appear in the screamingly funny pantomime in three scenes, "The Territorials Quartered."

The only two holdovers will be the Five Annapolis Boys; also Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Foyes, who are creating a furore. They will enter on the last week of their engagement.

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#### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that the examination for Patrolman, or Repairman, scheduled for September 11, 1915, has been held open and the last day for filing applications has been set for December 1, 1915. Positions pay from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

The purpose of this examination is to secure men who have had experience in the construction and maintenance of highways and who will be capable of doing repair work on the State highways. Candidates must have knowledge of the care and driving of horses and should have sufficient mechanical skill to operate a small automobile.

Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento. Completed applications must be on file with the Commission on or before December 1, 1915.

The State Civil Service Commission has planned an examination for Business Manager for the State Hospitals on December 15, 1915. The business management of a large State institution is a task of greater magnitude than is generally appreciated. The duties demand a man fitted for institutional life by temperament and interest in its work, as well as one possessing the business ability required.

The Business Manager must not only be familiar with business methods and the purchase and receipt of supplies, but must have a knowledge of farm management and the growing and disposition of crops. The selection of an efficient Business Manager vitally affects the economical operation of a State institution, and the Civil Service Commission will make a thorough investigation of all applicants for the examination. Announcements covering the scope of the examination and applications may be obtained at the office of the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

The State Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for Druggist for the State institutions on December 18, 1915. The positions pay \$90 per month and board. The candidates must have been licensed by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Further information and application blanks may be secured at the office of the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

#### PLANS PERFECTED FOR BITTER WAR.

Bitter, uncompromising war will be waged this fall in San Francisco, not against men but against man's most fatal enemy, the White Plague. Three million rounds of ammunition have been ordered and are on the way for the big campaign. Three million Red Cross Christmas Seals, "Every seal a bullet in the campaign against tuberculosis," will be used in December and there promises to be something doing every minute of the time.

It develops from information secured at the Tuberculosis Association's headquarters that plans have been under way since the middle of summer. Secret trenches have been dug into the enemy's lines, and every vantage point in the city for the location of Seal artillery has been surveyed and properly indicated on the map. Bullets, shells, death-dealing gases, forty-two centimetre guns, and all the most modern war engines will look like toys beside the contrivances which the Seal Committee will bring into play for the sale of these "Little messengers of good health."

Mrs. Henry Payot will have entire charge of the field and will direct the operations of every branch of the campaign. Generals, captains, and the rank and file of the Good Health Army will soon be called to rally about the standard, and receive instructions and orders in preparation for the great offensive movement. "We've got to sell three million" is the slogan.

The Christmas Seal this year is the most beautiful that has yet been issued by the American Red Cross. The health-bringing, happy face of Old Saint Nick beaming from a mass of red and green has already gained for the seal the appellation of, "The Seal with the smiling Santa."

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

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November, 1915

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\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
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(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	**Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	**Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sansome
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sansome
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(26)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

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(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....  
109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

President Marsden G. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, and Delegates Hugh Stevenson and T. W. McCullough left on the Shasta Limited Sunday morning last. The party expected to visit Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver in the Northwest on its return trip East. Arrangements had been made in advance to visit the typographical unions in the cities mentioned and rather than interfere with the arrangements perfected in the several places for the reception of the visitors the original schedule was carried out notwithstanding the fact that the sessions of the A. F. of L. extended till Monday. The remaining printer delegates scattered in various directions after adjournment.

Next Sunday's meeting of No. 21 will consider future contractual relations with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. The subject will be made a special order of business at 2 o'clock.

William P. Seiberlich, a printer well known in this city, died suddenly last Sunday night while visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Feeney, 937 Thirty-third street, Oakland. He was a native of San Francisco, aged 39. Seiberlich learned his trade on the old "Morning Call," where for years he worked as a journeyman. Later he was employed on the "Examiner," but since the fire of 1906 had been employed on the Oakland "Tribune." Besides a widow, he is survived by his mother, four sisters and a brother. The sisters are Mrs. Agnes Jousten, Mrs. Mary Delwish, Mrs. Annie Devine and Louise Seiberlich. Frank Seiberlich is the brother.

H. A. Breusing of Fresno, secretary-treasurer of the California Typographical Conference, was in the city Monday of this week on business connected with the work of the Conference. He left Monday night for Sacramento for consultation with the president of the Conference, G. A. Thomas. Plans are under way to secure the affiliation of every typographical union in the State. President Scott of the I. T. U. has pledged his hearty co-operation. It is the purpose of the Conference to strengthen the position of the printing industry in the matter of future legislation in this State which affects the trade generally. A part of the program is to secure the election to the Legislature of as many persons connected with the printing business as possible.

Howard Keener, formerly a well-known member of No. 21, writes from Tucson, Ariz., that he will work at the trade in that place during the winter and expects to accumulate sufficient "kale" to enable him to purchase some stock and make needed improvements on his ranch next spring.

The last meeting of the Reciprocity Auxiliary Committees of the Printers' Board of Trade, which is co-operating with the Home Industry League in an effort to "Keep San Francisco Printing at Home," was addressed by Isidor Zellerbach and the attendance and interest displayed encourages the belief that the result of the campaign being waged will prove exceedingly beneficial to the trade. The address of Dr. Hartland Law, delivered the week previous, is to be issued in pamphlet form. It dealt with "Salesmanship," and is considered one of the most comprehensive and instructive talks on that subject ever listened to by an audience composed of members of the printing industry. Just as he would have laid down the Law to one of his own big gatherings of salesmen, he defined the rules of successful merchandising that obtain in the graphic arts. The Reciprocity Auxiliary of the Printers' Board of Trade is organized to offer a basis of co-operation with the Board in a special campaign to "Keep San Francisco Printing at Home."



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 333 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 63—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stereographers—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shoelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 825 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## ELECTRICAL AGE IS NEXT.

Electricity is changing the city, the factory and the home, just as radically as steam changed it, declared Dr. Steinmetz, electrical engineer, in an address in Chicago.

"Steam built up our great cities with their congestion and slums. Electricity will break them down and scatter the population evenly over the continent, because electricity can be transmitted anywhere by simple transmission wires. Steam must be used where generated, and where there is a large labor supply," said Dr. Steinmetz.

"With full electrical development, the labor supply need not be right at the factory door. It can be moved cheaply and quickly morning and evening. There will be no necessity for locating near where the power can be produced the cheapest, as in the steam factory, because the power can be carried over the wires.

"The factories will then go where the land is cheapest. Electricity will run errands in the home.

"The cost is all that is standing in the way. But the high cost is due to the limited use of the electrical motor rather than any natural disability. It is as simple as an alarm clock and should and would be as cheap if it were used as generally. All we need is better distribution. The more we use the lower the cost per unit and the more electricity will supplant steam and hand power, just as steam once supplanted hand power."

## HIGH WAGES SOCIETY PAYS.

What of the price we pay for cheap labor and long hours? An answer can be found, says the Bakersfield "Echo," if diligently searched for, in a series of incidents taking place in Fresno, the climax being reached a day or two ago.

One, Eugene Holman committed suicide, his three children, a son and two daughters, having been arrested for drunkenness. They are at a detention home and they will probably become dependent upon the public. Some years ago, Holman obtained a divorce from his wife, and was given custody of the children.

Here we have a dead man; three wilful, uncontrollable children to be raised on charity, and a wife who was divorced. For so tragic a disruption of a family, there must have been a powerful cause. Is it there?

"Holman has had an unfortunate life," said his employer. "He was separated from his wife a few years ago. He obtained the custody of the children and has earnestly tried to bring them up properly. He worked in the plant from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, and, of course, had but little opportunity to know how they were doing."

Organized society got Holman's services from 5 in the morning to 11 at night, at what price?

Three children adrift, an erring woman and a dead man. Rather high wages to pay, that.

## MAY LEAVE SEAT BEFORE STOP.

The Kansas state supreme court has ruled that a passenger is not guilty of contributory negligence if he is injured while standing on the rear platform of an interurban car. The company held that the passenger should remain in his seat, but it was shown that the plaintiff was waiting for the car to stop while nearing a station.

## UPHOLD EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The District of Columbia court of appeals has refused to review the decision of a lower court in the case of a dressmaker who was fined for violating the District women's eight-hour law, passed by the last congress.

Only learn to catch happiness, for happiness is ever by you.—Goethe.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
825 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825

San  
Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away during the week just closed: Alexander Alho of the marine firemen, Robert Jamison of the boilermakers, Jeremiah Sullivan of the riggers and stevedores, George Comminos of the barbers, Daniel W. Welsh of the steamfitters, Peter Christiansen of the carpenters, J. G. Atkinson and J. J. Verdier of the bartenders.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union is to put forth special efforts to put the union label in shoe factories about the bay district. In furthering this effort it is probable a permanent organizer will be stationed here.

The local bookbinders' union entertained International President Sovey and the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at a high jinks in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple on Saturday night last.

Last Friday night the Labor Council indorsed the new wage scale of Coopers' Union No. 65 on recommendation of the executive committee.

Delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor are now scattered throughout the country on their way to their respective homes.

Varnishers' and Polishers' Union has inaugurated the five work-days a week for the winter season, announcing that fact at a meeting of the union last Tuesday night.

The following visitors addressed the Labor Council at its meeting last Friday evening: C. G. Ammon and Ernest Bevin, fraternal delegates from Great Britain to the American Federation of Labor, and Frederic Bancroft, fraternal delegate from the Dominion of Canada.

The following international officers and delegates to the American Federation of Labor addressed the Cigarmakers' Union at its last meeting: President G. W. Perkins, Chicago; Vice-President Samuel Gompers, New York City; E. G. Hall, Minneapolis; William Strauss, Brooklyn; Delegates H. Abrahams, Boston; Phillip Mueller and J. De Haney, St. Louis; J. M. Barnes, Philadelphia; National Organizer R. S. Sexton and Herman Gutstadt.

The Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council

appealed to the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday night, for the moral support of the local council in a campaign against Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, who is accused of employing a contractor in the construction of a \$350,000 residence in Oklahoma, a job running on open-shop conditions, the building mechanics being on strike.

Boilermakers' Unions Nos. 25 and 205 of this city have voted to amalgamate and will hereafter be known as Local Union No. 6. There will, therefore, be but one union of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders in San Francisco with jurisdiction over all branches of the business.

The local union of hatters entertained the international officers of the organization at a banquet and sightseeing trip last week. Some of the members were accompanied by their wives. J. Grace, local secretary, acted as guide.

It is probable, as a result of conferences between local and international officers of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, that an organizer will be put to work on the Pacific Coast in the near future. Coast members have desired this for some time.

President M. G. Scott of the International Typographical Union, recently received from W. P. Casarez, a member of Mailers' Union No. 43, El Paso, Tex., a souvenir collection of all the different kinds of Mexican paper money that were and are in circulation in that republic. Casarez says: "If the boys wish to get rich quick, now is their only chance, as I can give them \$300 (Mexican) for \$1 United States currency. Paul Dodge, former secretary of El Paso Typographical Union No. 370, left us recently and just before he left he came in to say good-bye, and to buy some Mexican money. Well, I sold him \$300 worth for a dollar and made him a present of \$2500. That shows that the El Paso mailers are very liberal and have money to burn. I offered Mr. Dodge several thousand more, but he made the remark that he couldn't afford to hire a wagon to haul it and then pay freight on it."

### SANTA CLAUS WILL VISIT POOR KIDS.

Fifteen thousand or more little chaps and lassies have feared that Old Kris Kringle was going to forget them this year. Perhaps the fact that daddy has been out of work may have something to do with that, or perhaps the financial condition of their families was such as to make the coming of Christmas a rather sad event to the fathers of the little ones whom they feared were doomed to disappointment.

However, that fear is now dispelled. Santa Claus will draw no distinctions this year. Whether the little folks were born with silver spoons in their mouths or not, the kindly old gentleman will remember them all. The San Francisco "Daily News," aided by many people and many concerns big enough at heart to pass aside the thought of business for a moment, has arranged for a gigantic Christmas tree which is to be erected at Arcadia Pavilion, with myriads of lights, new stockings of candy, oranges and nuts, toys, warm clothing and many other things so necessary, as well as so dear to the little tots at the Yuletide season. The largest concerns in San Francisco have contributed their services and presents and a "Send a Dollar" campaign, instituted by the "Daily News," is bringing in many contributions from folks and families more favored by Dame Fortune.

Bands and orchestras will play; actors and actresses of national repute will perform, and an effort will be made to give the little folks the time of the year at the big pavilion. None will be overlooked. Committees from churches and societies will be on hand to take care of the little guests, and the joy of the season will be theirs.

Several of the theatres have arranged for benefit performances to aid the Christmas tree fund, and the continual receipt of dollars by the Christmas tree manager proves beyond any manner of doubt that the people of California have good right to the expression used in a recent story in an Eastern magazine—"the folks whose hearts have been flooded by their own glorious California sunshine."

### ACCUSED OF PADRONE METHODS.

In Judge Reiland's court at Indiana Harbor a score of affidavits, filed by Hungarian laborers, charged John Sombati of East Chicago with operating an employment agency illegally. On the evidence submitted, accused was bound over to the superior court for trial. Sombati has been a foreman in the Republic Iron and Steel Company plant for a number of years, and it is charged that he compelled laborers to pay him a fee of \$5.50 and \$6, and to force subsequent payments of various amounts on pay day on threats of discharge. It is claimed these workers have been mulcted of thousands of dollars.

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